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Select Poetry.

[From the Patriot & Union.]

THE DEATH OF THE RENEGADE.

At midnight, on his office lounge,
 Forney was dreaming of the hour
 When Democrats, in suppliance bent,
 Should tremble at his power;
 In dreams to Washington he bore
 Election news, as conqueror;
 In dreams, his song of triumph sung;
 Then heard bold Sumner's words of praise;
 Then, through old Abram, made a raise
 Of contracts, that in profit pays,
 The gold from freemen wrung.

At midnight, in another square,
 The Democrats their council held;
 The good, the great, the wise were there,
 And with high hopes their bosoms swelled.
 They were the sons of those who stood,
 So firmly for their country's good,
 In days of Jackson—bold;
 And now, they felt that, without pause,
 They'd fight as bravely for our cause,
 The Constitution and the laws,
 As did their sires of old.

As time passed on, Forney awoke,
 That bright dream was his last—
 He woke—to hear the ringing shout,
 That heralded the utter rout,
 Of those who, for the "counterband,"
 Would flood with gore our happy land,
 And maddly into ruin cast
 A government by patriots formed,
 And held by compromise unharmed.
 He woke—to hear his name,
 That once upon the record stood,
 With those who for their country's good,
 Would sacrifice their wealth and blood—
 Coupled with every shame.

He woke—to hear all good men say,
 Thank God, this ends the recreant's power,
 The dog is dead—he's had his day,
 And 'neath the lash must ever cower.
 His traitor comrades clearly saw
 Him droop, when rang the proud huzzas,
 And all his hopes were sunk.
 Then saw him close his bottle clasp,
 And struggle in its deadly grasp
 Until he fell dead drunk.

Come to the bridal chamber, dear,
 Come to the mother, when she feels,
 For the first time, her first-born's breath,
 Come when the blessed seals
 That close the pestilence are broke,
 And crowded cities wait its stroke;
 Come in consumption's ghastly form,
 The earthquake's shock the ocean's storm;
 Come when the heart beats high and warm
 With banquet-song, and dance and mirth—
 And thou art terrible!—The tear,
 The groan the knell, the pall, the bier,
 Are dreadful—yet with conscience clear
 We calmly lead our time.

But to the man whose perjured soul
 With every evil thought is crammed,
 Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word;
 And in its hollow tones are heard,
 The gloe of fiends who wait the damned.
 John Forney! in thy traitor grave,
 Condemned to infamy through time,
 Rest there: there is no greater knave
 Stored in any clime.
 We tell thy doom without a sigh
 For thou notorious now, art Fame's—
 One of the few, detestful names
 Immortal in their infamy.

Buchanan's Final Reply to Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

With a few remarks, I shall close the controversy with Gen. Scott, into which I have been most reluctantly forced by his voluntary and unexpected attack. This has, nevertheless, afforded me an opportunity of correcting many unfounded reports which I had long borne in patience and in silence.

In my answer, I have already furnished clear and distinct responses to all the allegations of Gen. Scott; and in his rejoinder he has not called in question any of my statements, with a single exception. Which of us is correct in this particular depends upon the question whether his recollection of an event which occurred more than eighteen months ago, or the statement of Mr. Holt, reduced to writing on the very day, is entitled to the greater credit.

The General, in the introduction of his rejoinder, assigns as an excuse for the criticism on my public conduct that this was merely incidental to his alleged official report to President Lincoln on the condition of our fortifications, and was not primarily intended for myself. From this statement one would conclude that he had made such a report. But where is this to be found? For it refers to the Intelligencer of the 21st of October; but there I discover nothing but his letter of four points to Mr. Seward, dated on the 3d March, 1861, advising the incoming President how to guide his administration in face of the threatening dangers to the country. In the single introductory sentence to this letter he barely refers to his "printed views," (dated in October, 1860,) which had been long before the public; but it contains nothing like an official report on the condition of the fortifications.

Whether the introduction of this letter to the public without the consent of President Lincoln, by one of the General's friends, in a political speech, during a highly excited gubernatorial canvass, had influenced him to prepare his criticism on my conduct, it is not for me to determine.

At what period did Gen. Scott obtain the six hundred recruits to which he refers in his rejoinder? This was certainly after the date of his "views," on the 30th October, 1860; because in these he states emphatically that the

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forces then at his command were "in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the (nine) forts mentioned in the 'views.'"

Did he obtain these recruits in November? If so, had he visited Washington or written and explained to me in what manner this military operation could be accomplished by the four hundred men in the five companies, and the six hundred recruits, I should have given his representations all the consideration eminently due to his high military reputation.

But he informs us he did not arrive in Washington until the 12th of December. His second recommendation to garrison these forts must consequently have been made, according to his own statement, on the 13th, 15th, 23d, or 30th of December, or on more than one of these days. At this period the aspect of public affairs had greatly changed from what it was in October. Congress was now in session, and our relations with the Seceding Cotton States had been placed before them by the President's message.

Proceedings had been instituted by that body with a view to a compromise of the dangerous questions between the North and the South; and the highest hopes and warmest aspirations were then entertained for their success. Under these circumstances it was the President's duty to take a broad view of the condition of the whole country, in all its relations, civil, industrial and commercial, as well as military, giving to each its appropriate influence. It was only from such a combination that he could frame a policy calculated to preserve the peace and to consolidate the strength of the Union.

Isolated recommendations proceeding from one department, without weighing well their effect upon the general policy, ought to be adopted with extreme caution.

But it seems from the rejoinder that Secretary Floyd, at Richmond, had claimed the honor of defeating Gen. Scott's "plans and solicitations respecting the forts," "it being there," says the General, "universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion." This is, in plain English, that the secessionists of the cotton States, who have since brought into the field hundreds of thousands of undoubtedly brave soldiers, would have abandoned in terror their unlawful and rebellious designs, had Gen. Scott distributed among their numerous forts four hundred men in October, or one thousand men in December! This requires no comment.

I have never been able to obtain a copy of the speech of Mr. Buchanan at the National Intelligencer of the 18th January, 1861, without my consent, assigned any reason to me for making this publication, or even alluded to the subject. In this I cannot be mistaken, from the deep impression which the occurrence made upon my memory, for the reasons already mentioned in my answer.

I should have nothing more to add had Gen. Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has expended time, and now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen.

This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, their chairman, on the 18th February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the Reports of Committees of the House for the session of 1860-'61. This report and the testimony before the committee establish:

1. That the Southern States received in 1860 less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky—received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. Stanton have said in the House "that there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehensions as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

2. Secretary Floyd, under suspicious circumstances, on the 22d December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered 113 columbards and 11 thirty-two pounders to be transported from Pittsburgh to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas.

This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburgh; and Secretary Holt immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks, dated on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city, "to the President, the Attorney General, and the acting Secretary of War." (Mr. Holt.)

After this statement how shall we account for the explicit declaration of Gen. Scott that, "accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Mr. Floyd of the 22d December) the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to

Secretary Holt, (acting for Secretary Cameron,) just in time to defeat the robbery?"

And this is the same Secretary Holt who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. Scott, were about to be sent so late as March from the Loyal States into those over which Jefferson Davis had then for some time presided!

Had General Scott reflected, for a moment, he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was "without a printed document and my (his) own official papers."

3. The Government had on hand in the year 1859 about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service," under the act of 3d of March, 1825. They were of such a character that although offered both at public and private sale for \$2.50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number.

On the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary Floyd ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (105,000) to be sent from the Springfield armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage." This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau in the usual course of administration and without reference to the President.

It is but justice to say that from the testimony before the committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary Floyd issued this order for any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and whilst the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession. Indeed, the testimony of Col. Craig and Capt. Maynard, of the Ordnance, before the Committee is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

And yet these "condemned muskets," with a few thousand ancient rifles of a calibre then no longer used, are transported by General Scott into "115,000 extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition." This is the first time I have heard—certainly there was nothing of the kind before the committee—that ammunition was sent with these condemned and inferior arms to their places of storage—just as though they had been intended not for sale but for immediate use in the field.

It may be observed that Col. Craig, the head of the Bureau, at this period, was as correct an officer, and as loyal and honest a man as exists in the country. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Nov. 17, 1862.

The Twelve Puritan Crimes which no Man Can Gain say.

Whatever Henry Ward Beecher, who pretends to be a Christian may say, we intend today to present a record which even he dares not deny. We then present what we call *the twelve Puritan crimes*, and let clerical humbugs, who have displaced the Gospel for their diabolisms, controvert us. We are aware of this, that good men, theologians, who are now filling Northern pulpits, and who get their salaries by succumbing to Northern prejudices, take ground against the South. But let us look at the affair as it stands, and let the vast interests of Christianity be against the teachings of the Puritans, let us ignore them, and turn to the doctrines of the Bible. This we know may be difficult, and the more so, because the wealth of the Northern churches is, at present, held by the Abolitionists, and they pay the salaries of the ministers, alas! too much governed by Mammon.

Now what are the twelve Puritan crimes? Let us record them for the sake of history, and we give them because they militate against Freedom, Humanity and the Union.

First. The crime in the beginning of blind and cruel persecutions, in putting to death persons of other belief than their own, imprisoning, banishing or killing Episcopalians, and Baptists, flogging Quaker women upon their naked backs in the public streets, imprisoning and banishing and hanging them, aye, and hanging even women as witches.

Second. The crime of stealing negroes by wholesale and bringing them from Africa and selling them as slaves to the South.

Third. The crime, according to their present theology, of agreeing to the Constitution and forming this Union, on the condition of excluding all foreign ships from the carrying trade of the South, and securing a monopoly of the slave trade for twenty years, thus bringing in all the slaves that ever were brought into the Union, and agreeing to secure protection to slavery for the contract monopoly in the slave trade.

Fourth. The crime of this agreeing to the Constitution, as a bond of Union, and then, when enriched by the slave trade and slave produce, annulling this covenant with the South and the Union, and setting to work to break up the Constitution and destroy the Union!

Fifth. The crime of making slavery, of which themselves were most guilty, (if there be guilt,) the pretence of this breach of faith, and of this appalling betrayal of the hopes of man in self government; this horrible outrage upon the wide world's freedom and humanity!

Sixth. The crime of treason to the Union in the war of 1812, striking our national colors in Canada, under the Puritan Hull, refusing the government call for troops to defend the Union, burning blue lights for the enemy upon our coasts as treason signals to betray the Union.

Seventh. The crime of the Hartford Convention in 1814 for dissolving the Union—dissolving the Union by the vote of Massachusetts!

legislation on the admission of Louisiana, and again, attempting to dissolve the Union on the admission of Texas—the sending of Adams to Congress to present petitions for the dissolution of the Union in 1842 and permitting the treason of Hale, who presented eight petitions for the dissolution of the Union in 1850-51!

Eighth. The crime of persecuting the defendants of the Constitution and the Union, among whom the foremost was DANIEL WEBSTER, the noblest statesman of the East, whose love for the Union secured for him the hate and abuse of all the Abolition Puritans.

Ninth. The great crime of Unitarian unbelief, sinking the churches and ministers of New England into the emissaries of Anti-Christ, detesting and blaspheming the Holy Son of God and setting their "higher law" of Abolition above the word of God, and opening wide the door to Unitarianism, Abolitionism, Agrarianism, to Free Love, Communism, Fanny Wrightism, Charles Fourierism, Women's Rightsism, and a whole brood of foolish, wicked, and blasphemous isms, which, by the aid and connivance of so-called Christian Ministers have swept over the land, defiling, corrupting, and polluting, in their course, and almost sweeping away the ancient landmarks of Christianity, but at the same time, revealing the fact that there is more of pure Christianity among the slave population of a single slave State, than in all of New England.

Tenth. The crime of fostering societies for at least thirty years, with the avowed and open object of dissolving the Union—of teaching the children to disobey and violate the Constitution and to openly proclaim the great doctrine that our Union was a "league with hell," and that the children of the North should be educated to hate the South, than all which, we venture to say, no fouler treason can exist.

Eleventh. The crime of systematically backbiting, misrepresenting, and slandering the Christian people of the South, for the purpose of creating, in this country and in Europe, bitter, wicked, and unjust prejudices.

Twelfth. The crime of stopping the education of slaves, and causing laws to be passed against their learning to read, solely because their ability to read was advised by Abolition Puritans—thus teaching the slaves insurrection, robbery and murder, inciting them to rise against our white Union citizens and to cut the throats of white men and helpless and unoffending women and children—thus compelling our white brethren of the South to turn their eyes away from the South, and to see these very slaves to be better educated in Gospel truths than the demi-infidels of New England. This, we call Divine retribution.—*Evening Journal*.

"Alas! Poor Indian!"

For some months the country has been excited by tales of Indian outrages in Minnesota—men shot down—women violated and led into captivity, and children tomahawked! The terrible outrages of the early Indian wars appeared to be re-enacting. Many journals advocated the same remedy that the abolitionists would apply to the rebellion—extermination—Abolition journals with their constitutional appetite for a falsehood at once found the cause of this Indian outbreak in the machinations of the "secessionists." Some did not believe this, but notwithstanding it was generally received as the cause of the fiendish acts of the savages. It now turns out to be all a mistake, and that the treacherous propensities of the appointees of this administration was the real cause!

We find in the *Pittsburg Gazette*, an important communication from a reliable western writer. He gives the true reason of this savage war which has depopulated a considerable portion of a prosperous young State. Let the reader study the picture—count the cost of blood and treasure and put it down in the debt or column of this administration.

But, alas, I find, upon a close scrutiny, that the foundation for the trouble lies upon a far different kind of political formation, and that the Southern rebellion has just as much to do with the Indian war as the mud at the State Fair grounds at Chicago, last fall, had to do with the price of putty in Boston. "What," you ask, "then, is the cause?" I will answer it in a few words as possible—dishonesty—the most barefaced and unmitigated dishonesty—on the part of the Indian Agents in the transaction of their business affairs. This, I know, is a sweeping charge, but I will prove it to the satisfaction of the most doubting Thomas in Christendom.

You may be aware that the Sioux Indians, as well as the North Western tribes, have a treaty with the government by which the "Great Father" Samuel agrees to pay them, "certain sums of money, called 'annuities,' and further, the Great Father Samuel agrees to pay these annuities in silver and gold. The Great Father, Uncle Samuel, has always sent some of his white children with the spoolsticks promptly to the usual place of payment, to keep his faith with his red children. Indeed he did so this year. The Indian agents received their gold and silver coin during the first week in June, while there was not the least prospect of an outbreak. But just then "legal tenders" went down and gold went up, and the delectable agent, with an eye to the main chance, conceived the happy thought of selling the "yellow boys" and the red skins both at the same time.

The gold was bartered off for "green backs," with which they sought to make the payments. But the dodge didn't work with the aborigines. They knew the difference between white and yellow, and big and little, and between light and heavy; but as between "demand" and "legal tender," "safety fund" and "wild-cat" they were as ignorant as female tropicisms are of the arts of fashionable dress making. They had some idea of the uses of metals, but to them all paper was alike, and only fit for gun wads. Of course they refused to be paid in anything else than that which was properly their due. The agents argued with them, explained

to them, and finally threatened them, but 'twas of no use. Johnny Indian's optics were closed, and he could not discern the locality. The Indians' hunting season was coming on, the prairies would soon be filled with bears, deer and dog, and the streams with animals of finer fin; but of what use were all these to him? He had not the means with which to trap the one, or the arms or ammunition with which to kill the other. He could buy nothing of the traders without money, and he could get no money of the agents. Starvation stared him in the face; and, as a last resort, he seized upon the Indian's only mode of redress, revenge. The first few minor thefts and robberies were gobbled up by the guilty agents, and made excuses to still further defer the payments. Exaggerated reports of the outrages were forwarded to the authorities and protection sought from the Government. Startling stories of "rebel emissaries being at work" were heralded all over the North; but not one word was uttered about the attempt to palm off the "greenbacks," and the final result was a terrible Indian war, in which over one hundred of the settlers upon the frontier have been killed, property to the amount of at least five million dollars destroyed, and the State set back at least five years in its prosperity, and the war has only been put down at an expense already to the General Government of over three millions of dollars, besides drawing away from active service in more important fields at least ten regiments of unparoled troops.

The second nature of the official of this delectably patriotic administration, under "honest Abe!" appears to be to steal. He can't even resist the temptation of stealing from the poor, filthy, lousy savages! Let the whole country be deluged with blood—whole communities be swept out of existence—murder run riot with assassinated men, tomahawked women and brained children in its train, yet stealing must go on!

Then follows the remedy of these "only loyal and christian people"—extermination and confiscation. "Alas Poor Indian!"

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "Bedford Gazette."

COOL.

Our remarks on "The war and the schools," printed in the *Gazette* a few weeks ago, and comments on them as follows:

"This extract is from the educational column of a late number of the *Bedford Gazette*,—a column, by the by, conducted with great spirit and regularity. It was written while it was supposed the draft would take away very many teachers; and, though the evil has in a measure passed from the system—still most of its suggestions remain reasonable and worthy of attention. With the exception of one or two passages, we like its object and tone. The remark, 'let all who are willing and at all qualified to teach, be examined. We may be mistaken, but are of opinion they will find employment,' if intended to convey the idea that, whether qualified or not, such should be employed—is not based upon a policy that should, at any time, be adopted. Probably such was not the meaning of the writer. No true friend of the system should be disheartened by any sudden emergency, to the extent of lowering the standard of the teacher's qualifications to the grade of all who choose to offer their services in a time of panic. On the contrary, he will enter a plain and emphatic protest against a course so suicidal. Better, far better to allow a school, here and there, to remain a month or two without a teacher, than to insist upon opening them all on the prescribed day, with such teachers as shall then offer, whether competent or not.

We are no advocates of the lazy man's adage—'something will turn up'—to excuse his inactivity or neglect of duty. But in this case we do say, that if a board of directors have exerted itself to the utmost, by advertising for teachers in time and by offering as large salaries as the wants of the schools and the circumstances of the district render proper, and still fail to fill their list—it will be better for youth of the district to wait, than to waste the money of the parents and the time of the children by the employment of incompetent persons. In most of such cases 'something will turn up,'—a more desirable teacher will come along—especially if the call for his services be rendered a little louder by the addition of a few dollars to the salary; and the result will justify the delay.

But if not, the other expedient, recommended and urged by the Educational Editor of the *Gazette*, is the right one. In fact, its compulsory claim to the notice of directors and its more general adoption in the southern part of the State, is one amongst the unlooked for but beneficial effects of this awful rebellion. If the war open up to the intelligent females of the State more, largely than at present, the profession of teaching; if it cause them properly to prepare themselves for its duties; if it compel directors—whether willingly or unwillingly—a matter of little moment—to consider their fitness and to accept their services; and if it commit the schools to the teaching, and the hearts and minds of the pupils to the influence of female kindness and tact, when accompanied with competent professional qualifications—then will a great good be effected and the future have at least one redeeming and enduring blessing to be grateful for to the convulsion through which the country is passing. The prejudices against the female teacher has been one of the most stubborn as well as unfounded, encountered in the long settled abuses, perhaps if required, in the divine government of the world, the violence of war and rebellion and the disturbance of every

element of society, to overcome it. It is now evidently undergoing that process.

The *Gazette* gives figures that may mislead as to the number of females employed in the counties named. Those of males and females added together in the counties named, make an aggregate greater than the whole number of their schools. This is accounted for by the fact that in most of them there are two terms of school—the summer and the winter; the summer schools being almost entirely taught by females, and the winter mainly, but not entirely, by males. Still, the fact generally is as stated, viz:—that these counties have a very large percentage of female teachers. So is the other fact, or rather result—that the arrangement has worked to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The general conclusion of the article—that directors can now avail themselves of the highest grade of female qualification, for the same compensation payable for the lowest grade of male teachers—is both sound and expedient. We are not amongst those who think that a competent teacher is to be paid less because a female than if a male. But we must, for the present, take things as they are. The question is, whether some of the schools shall be opened at the usual time, or even at all. And if we can have them opened, by giving the low salary of incompetent males to competent females, we are willing to see them opened on these terms; satisfied that the success of these "substitutes" will soon win round hesitating directors to the policy of their more general employment, and that common honesty will ultimately lead to their equal compensation, on the ground of equal services rendered.

On looking over this article, we rather suspect that, in some points, a construction has been given to the article from the *Gazette*, not intended by the writer. But then we wanted a text for these remarks; and now conclude by recommending the views of our editorial brother to the reader, in the sense in which, no doubt, he intended they should be understood. It is by such well timed suggestions that the conductors of the local educational press can do the most good. They hit points of local questions and give the clue out of local difficulties, which more distant and more general observers cannot possibly reach."

These comments seem to us to be a singular mixture of acidity and sweetness.—Mr. Burrowes spans us with one hand and throws us sugar plums with the other in a ted to make any favorably disposed juvenile whimper and simper by turns, as he suffers the one or swallows the other. He likes the article very much "with the exception of one or two passages;" but he nevertheless feels it his duty to scold us for urging the employment of teachers not properly qualified. Who, except Mr. Burrowes, ever suspected us of holding such views; and who, except him, would draw such a conclusion from the passage he quotes? We took it for granted, in our remarks, that an examination would show whether candidates were properly qualified or not, and hence we said "let all who are willing and at all qualified to teach be examined." It is true that our private opinion has long been that examinations do not always show this; and that the county Superintendency, as a feature of our school law, has not been so effectual in excluding unqualified teachers as could be wished. But then we do not always express that opinion—partly because its expression would do no good; and partly, perhaps, out of respect for Mr. Burrowes who is the originator and champion of the County Superintendency.

But, after belaboring us soundly, Mr. Burrowes faces about and says: "Probably such was not the meaning of the writer." Ah, indeed! very probably it was not. We do not like to interfere with Mr. Burrowes' excellent English, but we submit that he would have improved the sentence just quoted, if he had made it stand thus: "Probably such was not the meaning of the writer, especially as he says nothing at all of the kind." We may hold many erroneous opinions with respect to education, and shall always be happy to have them corrected by authority so eminent as Mr. Burrowes. But we deny that we have written what can fairly be so grossly misunderstood. We are unwilling to be placed in the position of having printed such foggy English.

Again, Mr. Burrowes is afraid our figures may mislead. So they may, and so may others taken from the same source. But as they are taken verbatim from the school reports prepared by Mr. Burrowes himself, we hope he will pardon us for not expressing this opinion before, and for not volunteering an explanation which might reflect upon his accuracy as a statistician.

In conclusion, we remind the readers of the *Journal* that the ambiguity complained of by Mr. Burrowes, is supposed by him to be in the article he quotes from the *Gazette*. We do this lest some of his readers should attribute it to the wrong writer.



The Rise in Printing Paper.

We have been furnishing our subscribers the *Gazette*, for the last five years, for \$1.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or \$2.00 if paid within the year, adding 50 cents if payment was delayed so long as to make it necessary for us to pay interest on the expense of publishing the paper. All this while the paper on which we printed cost us \$7.00 per bundle, or \$3.50 per ream. But a change has come over the spirit of the paper manufacturer's dreams. He now demands of us \$14.00 per bundle, or \$7.00 per ream, just twice as much as heretofore! Now, dear reader, with this prospect before us, how are we to "keep the wolf from the door?" How are we to continue to print your paper and how will you be able to pay us a price which would give us the same net income as formerly? There is no way in which this can be accomplished, for, if we were to double our rates, (as our expenses are doubled) then you could not well afford to continue your subscription. But we are willing to suffer two-thirds of the additional expense, if you will bear the remaining third. And to do this, we need but bring back the *Gazette* to the rate at which it was published before it came into our hands, \$2.00 per annum, if paid within the year. We shall lose money even at this rate, and for less it would be impossible to publish the paper at all. We think this a very liberal price, under the circumstances; indeed, much more so than \$1.50, when printing paper was cheap; and shall look with confidence for the continued support of our patrons. We are determined to publish the *Gazette* until the last greenback vanishes from our pockets; so, friends, you might as well stand by us to the end.

The following is a schedule of our rates until further notice:

SUBSCRIPTION FOR GAZETTE.
\$2.00 per annum, if paid within the year.
\$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
All transient advertisements \$1.25 per square, for first 3 insertions, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.
Auditors' notices \$1.50, when under 10 lines, and \$2.00 when above 10 lines and not exceeding 2 squares.

Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, when published 6 weeks.

Estay notices, when but one head is advertised, \$1.25, and 25 cents for every additional head.

Sheriff's Sales \$1.25 per tract.

These prices will be strictly adhered to, until a decrease in the price of printing paper justifies a return to the old rates.

Another Abolition Plot.

The result of the recent elections indicates that the lower house of the next Congress will be Democratic by a good "working majority." But the Abolitionists are not without some hope of being yet able to render nugatory the expression of popular sentiment at the polls. We observe that they intend to contest the seat of Mr. Lazear, from the Greene district, on the ground that the military vote was not counted. It is also announced, by Forney, that Florida (a state almost wholly under the control of the Southern Confederacy) will send a full Abolition delegation to ask admission to seats in Congress. And now, to cap the climax of their dark plot to stifle the voice of the free people of the North in Congress, the Pontifex Maximus of Abolitionism, the great father Abraham, at Washington, issues instructions to his military satraps to Tennessee to hold an election for members of Congress, hoping that the Secessionists will aid the Abolitionists (their co-conspirators in the destruction of the Union) by permitting and conniving at the election of some unprincipled scoundrels, who for the sake of office and emolument, will be ready to do anything to add fuel to the fire of secession, even if it be to assist in carrying through Congress the emancipation scheme of our astute and sapient President. The text of Abraham's letter is:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, October 21, 1862.
Major General Grant, Governor Johnson and all having Military, Naval and Civil authority under the United States within the State of Tennessee:

The bearer of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennessee, goes to that State, seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms under the constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers and a United States Senator friendly to their object. I shall be glad for you and each of you to aid him and all others acting for the object as much as possible. In all available ways give the people a chance to express their wishes at these elections. Follow law and forms of law as far as convenient; but at all events get the expression of the largest number of people possible. All see how much will connect with and effect the proclamation of September 22d. Of course, the man elected should be gentleman of character, willing to swear support to the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable sus-

picion of duplicity. Yours, very respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

Time was when the people chose their representatives in Congress, without dictation from any person or authority on earth, saving the rules and regulations contained in their own state constitutions and laws. But President Lincoln imagines himself an autocrat, and hence, that Constitutions and laws are inferior to his dictum, and that the people must obey him and not be the people. He tells his shoulderstrapped minions in Tennessee "to follow law and forms of law as far as convenient;" leaving them to understand that when the laws are "convenient," they can hold the election just as they please. This would be an excellent arrangement for those peculiar admirers of free elections, the Baltimore Plug Uglies, but hardly comes up to the idea of the privilege to exercise the elective franchise, generally entertained by decent white men. He also tells his vicegerents what kind of men should be elected. They must be men of "character." If they are in the habit of profane swearing (especially at the doings of the Administration) or if they tell vulgar anecdotes (of which the President has the rightful monopoly) or if they do not believe in the gospel of John Brown, the people must not be allowed to vote for them.—(Glorious free America! Thy people can still take part in elections!)—And, then, the persons elected must be "willing to swear to support the Constitution as of old!" just as if any scoundrel who dared refuse to take the oath to support the Constitution, would be admitted to a seat in Congress! But the President, doubtless, meant by swearing "to support the Constitution, as of old," what he and his Abolition compenars have been doing from the beginning, viz: swearing to support the Constitution, with a mental reservation that when it is not "convenient" to support it, to break it. But let not Abraham vex himself. Let not his bosom be agitated, lest those tender lambs, the office-holders, who rest therein so snugly, be disturbed in their serene repose. The Democracy will take care of the next Congress, and will see that no man who tells vulgar anecdotes than the President, or has greater distaste than he for the oath to support the Constitution, shall be honored with a seat in the halls of the Nation.

Notice to Western Subscribers.

We have a number of subscribers scattered over the Western States, who have received the *Gazette* ever since it came into our hands but who have never paid us a cent. We give notice that the names of such subscribers will be stricken from our list on the first of January, next, and published, if they do not pay at least a part of their indebtedness by that time.

By some singular entanglement in the mails, a letter written some weeks ago, for publication in Joseph Kernerman and his wife and two little children, by being consumed in a prairie fire, did not reach us until the present week. The particulars of this dreadful death, have already been given to the public, but we will recapitulate some of them. Mr. Kernerman emigrated to Anderson county, Kansas, from this county, some four years ago. About the last of October, he started with his family for a point some 50 miles west of Anderson, and when a short distance on the way, he and his wife and two little boys were surrounded by one of those fierce and rapidly moving columns of fire which often sweep over the western prairies, and were consumed, nothing but a few relics of their charred bodies being left by the flames. Three of the children, who were driving the cattle, succeeded in escaping.

A deserter, named Winters, shot at and wounded a soldier named Schofield who was trying to arrest him, a few days ago. The affray took place in "The Harbor," in the eastern part of the county.

G. W. Weidel has been appointed Steward, Dr. J. Compier, Physician, Geo. Blymire, Treasurer, and Mr. Wills, Miller, by the Directors of the Poor.

John Major, Esq., of Hopewell, has been named by Gov. Curtin for Provost Marshal of this county.

The friends of C. W. Page are requested to call for a letter remaining at the Post Office in this place, mailed at Chambersburg.

Large numbers of the political prisoners incarcerated in Forts Warren and Lafayette, were liberated by order of the Secretary of War, on Thanksgiving day. This no doubt is one of the favorable consequences of the late elections.

Another wood regiment, composed of 38 teams, paraded our streets on Tuesday last, and deposited their loads in the wood yard of Rev. H. Heckerman.

SHOPPING BY STEAM.—Stewart, the dry goods prince of New York, has made shopping easy in his new store. By an engine of fourteen-horse power he hoists a lady from one floor to the other, or through the whole series of floors, with perfect safety. The journey is made in a snug little chamber, with windows.

TUMBLING DOWN AGAIN.—Petroleum oil, which rose so rapidly from twenty-five cents a gallon to a dollar ten, has taken the back track again, and is down, reported, to sixty cents. The rise was merely speculative, and somebody will make or lose a fortune by the sudden fluctuation.—*Phyl. Ledger.*

The drafted men in Pennsylvania have been ordered to the seat of war, and preparations are making to furnish them for an early start.

Among the conscripts who have gone into camp at Milwaukee, was one blind man and two cripples who go upon crutches.

The Diplomatic Correspondence on Mediation—France's Overtures to England and Russia—Reply of Earl Russell.

The following is the despatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to the ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg:

PARIS, October 30.
Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of a servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship would have sufficed to excite the sincere solicitude of the emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counterforce of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis, which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which become, for the great centers of labor, a cause of most sad trials.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced, we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with the maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing on the Powers the attitude which might resemble indifference ought rather to make them of service to the two parties, by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which since then has almost continually been kept up. After so much bloodshed, they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position—nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last news received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope, within a brief delay, for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace.

All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategic objection can be made. The favorable disposition towards peace, which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North, as well as in the South, might, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the maritime Powers; and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this Government to the Emperor of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ultimately prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, sir, would not imply, on our part, and judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined upon by the two parties.

We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of difficulties which hitherto have opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties.—Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to insure confidence.

The Government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States—England, by the community of race—Russia, by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their councils, this attempt would not be less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals at the same time it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence than by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible.

I request you, sir, in the name of his Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord Russell or to Prince Gortchakoff, begging him to state the views of the Government of her Britannic Majesty or the Court of Russia.

[Signed] DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.
The following despatch was addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's ambassador at Paris:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13.
My Lord: The Count de Flahault came to the Foreign Office by appointment on Monday, 10th inst., and read to me a despatch from M. Drouyn de L'Huys relating to the civil war in North America. [Earl Russell here goes on to recapitulate the contents of the French despatch, and then says:]

Such is in substance the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's Government.—Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America.—Neither her Majesty, the Queen, nor the Brit-

ish will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent. Her Majesty's Government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable.

Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that Government may support the endeavors of England and France to obtain the end proposed. But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the Government of France? Such is the question which has been and carefully examined by her Majesty's Government. After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's Government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond, bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this despatch to M. Drouyn de L'Huys, and give him a copy of it. [Signed] RUSSELL.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon. Vice President Hamlin being absent, the Senate was called to order by the President pro tempore, Senator Foot.

All the Senators were present, except the following:—Messrs. Bayard, Doolittle, Hale, Kennedy, Pearce, Wilmot, and Wilson, Mo.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland:

Almighty Everlasting God, who art in Heaven, while we Thy creatures are upon earth, We come to thee, in our prayers, to be directed aright this day, before thee. We thank thee that Thy servants are met again in the Capitol, undisturbed. We thank thee that thou hast graciously preserved them during the period of their separation, and hast brought them together in the High Conclave of the nation to deliberate upon the affairs of a people greatly afflicted, but as yet not wholly destroyed, and while we remember with the deepest reverence and humiliation that it has not pleased Thee to fully answer all our former supplications from this place, we yet implore Thy blessing upon this Congress now convened together.

House.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain, in the course of which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of liberty for the slave, and for our emancipation from a system which he said has involved us in so much sin, sorrow and shame, and for a renewed Union with greater power, insuring the enjoyment of every blessing and the prosperity of the nation.

The roll of the House was called by States, and a quorum answered to their names.

A message was received from the Senate, that a quorum of that body has assembled and was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, Ill., a similar message was sent to the Senate, and at its instance a committee was ordered to be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar one of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that they are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to the House at an early day by what authority of the Constitution or law, if any, the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what shall not be transmitted through the mails of the United States.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following: Whereas, many citizens of the United States have been seized by persons pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence, and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the United States, without any further charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them, and

Whereas, Such arrests have been made in States where there was no insurrection or rebellion, or pretence thereof; and

Whereas, It is the sacred right of every citizen that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and when arrested, shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury;

Therefore, Resolved, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and is a usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall therefore cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Colfax of Indiana, the preamble and resolution was tabled—yeas 80, nays 40.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, offered a resolution, that the President be requested to inform the House what citizens of Illinois are now confined in Forts Warren, Lafayette and Delaware, and the Capital Prison, and any other forts and places of confinement, and upon what charges they were arrested and that the President inform the House the names of the persons arrested in Illinois and confined in prisons

outside the limits of the said State, what the charges are against them, and by whom made, and by whose authority the arrests were made.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to table the bill. Adopted—Yeas 74; nays 40.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, N. Y., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the cheapest, most expeditious and reliable mode of placing a vessel of war on Lake Ontario when the exigency may arise, and of establishing intercommunication from other waters to the Lakes, and that the Committee report which of the various plans suggested may be most reliably adopted, together with the time and cost of the work.

Other comparatively unimportant business was transacted, when a recess was taken for fifteen minutes, in order to await the reception of the President's Message.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A Victory at Cone Hill.

The Rebel Gen. Marmaduke Defeated.

RETREAT TO VAN BUREN.

Our Troops Camp on the Battle Field

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29, 1862.
To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Gen. Blunt, with his division, made a forced march, and attacked the enemy yesterday morning, at Cone Hill. The battle lasted several hours. The enemy, under Gen. Marmaduke, began to fall back about 1 o'clock, but retreated fighting until sundown.

The victory was complete. Our loss is not great, and the enemy's loss is much greater than ours. Our forces camped on the battle ground.

The enemy retired to Van Buren.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

A Raid in Frederick County.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Nov. 27.
From gentlemen of un doubted veracity I learn that a detachment of White's guerrillas, on Tuesday night last, visited the town of Urbana, in the lower part of Frederick county, and seized the postmaster there (Mr. Thomas Smith) and his clerk, (Frank Harris, Jr.), with the intention of conveying them, as prisoners, to Virginia. Mr. Smith succeeded in making his escape, but young Harris, in attempting to follow him, received a shot which took effect in the region of the heart, and it is thought that he can live but a few days.

Thanksgiving day is being generally observed in this locality; all business is suspended, and there are services in most of the churches.

The Recent Raid at Poolesville.

A Rockville correspondent sends us the following additional particulars of the recent Confederate raid across the Potomac to Poolesville:

ROCKVILLE, Md., Nov. 26, 1862.
Confederate cavalry, one hundred strong, led by Gen. G. W. Chiswell, formerly a resident of this county, visited Poolesville in an early hour yesterday morning, and, after destroying a small quantity of government stores left there by Gen. Stoneman, and about six hundred muskets belonging to the regiment of Philadelphia Zouaves D'Afrique, retired to the Virginia side, taking with them the telegraph operator, Mr. Cherry, and all the instruments and fixtures that were left in his charge. They also took prisoners and paroled six or eight Federal soldiers who remained, after the advance of the army, to guard the stores, the greater part of which, fortunately, were conveyed to Frederick city the evening before the raid.

The Delay in the Advance of the Army.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:—Very general disposition is manifested here to cast upon Gen. Meigs the responsibility for the failure of the Army of the Potomac to make an advance. It is now stated that when Gen. Halleck and Meigs visited Gen. Burnside, it was pointed out that certain necessary articles should be at Pultow on the arrival of the army, and that the want of these prevented the crossing of the river before the reinforcement of the enemy. It is further stated, on good authority, that notwithstanding an abundance of supplies at Aquia Creek, the army is actually in want of transportation for its conveyance. For some reasons, many divisions are again destitute of shoes and clothing.

Stuck in the Mud, and no Money.

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer of the infantry, now in Virginia: "In camp, somewhere—in mud up to—We are stuck in the mud, and can't move—hungry, no money—and can't get credit. Send me \$16 as soon as possible, to relieve, yours, &c."

[This officer has not been paid in seven months—and has to borrow money from home to live. Why is this? Why are Secretaries, or even Presidents, paid—when soldiers thus suffer in the field?

Mud, too, we see, exists, even though Gen. McClellan is removed.—*Express.*]

ILLINOIS—OFFICIAL.—The following is very nearly the official vote of Illinois at the late election. We take the office of State Treasurer as a specimen:

Starnes (Democrat).....136,123
Butler (Abolitionist).....117,375

Democratic majority.....18,548
Lincoln's majority two years ago was 11,000.
Democratic gain, 80,000.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.—The full official vote of the State of New-York for Governor, stands as follows:

Whole vote.....603,524
Seymour.....307,063
Wadsworth.....296,461

Majority for Seymour.....10,602
The total vote of the city of New York for Governor, was 76,811. Seymour's majority is 31,771.

The New Haven (Conn.) Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—The Democrats have carried the election held in this city to-day, by five hundred majority.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was presented with a cane by the ladies of Cincinnati last Tuesday.

Abstract of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President's Message has just been presented to Congress.

It favors African colonization. The opinion among the blacks regarding this project, it says, is gradually improving.

The foreign relations remain undisturbed. The President knows of no mode which promises such certain results as the organization of Banking Associations, under a General Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions.

The President encloses his emancipation proclamation of September, and says there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a partial boundary upon which to divide.

He recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, proposing that every State in which slavery exists shall abolish the same therein before the 1st of January, 1900, and the owners to be compensated by the United States.

All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free, but all owners of such who have not been disloyal, shall be compensated for them.

Congress may appropriate money for the colonization of free colored persons with their own consent at any place or places without the United States.

The President treats the measure at some length, maintaining that without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, and without slavery it could not continue.

Reflect Deeply.—Judge Wisely.

War, Pestilence and Famine are looked upon as the most dire calamities to which humanity is subject; yet there is a silent agent at work among us, slaying by night and by day, whose victims are scarcely less numerous. The scourge to which we refer is the mal-treatment of disease. That thousands of human beings annually drug themselves to death, or are dragged to death by others, is a fact that no one will have the temerity to deny. The question is cannot this evil be obviated? Are there not remedies in existence, competent to the cure of nearly all the internal and superficial maladies to which our bodies are liable? Dr. HOLLOWAY, certainly one of the foremost physicians of our age, claims to have originated two preparations, a Pill and an Ointment, which strike directly at the germs of disease in the blood and other animal fluids, and obliterate them. How shall we test the truth of this claim? If we call for evidence, we find that the witnesses in favor of the remedies are "a multitude that no man can number." They are of all countries and races.—The Chinese, the Malays, the South American Indians, the red men of our own territories, join with the civilized world in according to these medicines most extraordinary curative properties. We see not how such testimony can be considered other than conclusive, on any logical principle. The immense consumption of the Pills and Ointment in all parts of the world cannot be questioned. Wherever any products of civilization are sold, they are sold; and wherever they have been introduced, they have become a staple. These are facts; we leave the reader to make his own comments.—*Plymouth "Journal."*

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to—protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210

—MARRIED—

KELLER—GORDEN.—In Schellsburg, on the 30th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Chauncey Keller, to Miss Emma, daughter of Jeremiah Gordon, all of Napier township, Bedford Co.

GRIFFITH—LING.—At the residence of the Bride's father in Bedford township, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. Leander Griffith, and Miss Mary Jane Ling.

HUNT—VORE.—On Tuesday, the 2nd ult., by the Rev. Robert F. Sample, Mr. William Hunt, of Cumberland Valley, to Miss Catharine Vore, Napier township.

HARDINGER—MELFRESH.—On the 11th October, by Rev. D. Castleman, Mr. Hiram Hardinger, to Miss Hester Ann Melfresh.

—DIED—

HOYMAN.—In Londonderry township, on Monday, Nov. 27th, Charles Hoyman, aged 49 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Deceased suffered under a protracted illness, but bore his sufferings with patience and died resigned to the will of God. He was a good citizen, a kind husband and affectionate father.

BLACKBURN.—At Camp Relay, on the 19th ult., Levi Blackburn, a member of Dick-erhoff's company, aged 27 years, 10 months and 9 days.

CARSON.—On Sunday morning last, Ellen Carson, daughter of Nathan and Caroline Carson, of Napier township, in the 11th year of her age.

ZIMMERS.—On the 16th inst., Mr. Jacob K. Zimmers, aged 39 years, 7 months and 14 days.

In the death of Mr. Zimmers the community has lost a most valuable citizen—the church to which he belonged (the Lutheran) a regular and consistent member—his children a kind and indulgent father—his wife a devoted and affectionate husband—we believe he died as he lived a Christian. His friends need not mourn therefore as those who have no hope.

HOFFMAN.—On the 9th ult., near the Forks of the road, of consumption, W. D. Hoffman, aged 25 years, 2 months and 19 days.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KAUFFMAN,
December 5, 1862.—Ot. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

The science of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprejudicedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Oct. 10, 1862.

Purify the Blood.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purify it, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renews the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Bores, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SASSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SASSAPARILLA, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere. Price 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR \$1.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, by public outcry, the following Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, late the property of Henry Steckman, deceased, on FRIDAY, 26th DECEMBER, INST., at one o'clock of said day, to wit: One Tract of Land, containing 2 1/4 acres and 36 perches, net, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a Log House, Log Stable and Threshing floor, Spring House, and other out-buildings thereon erected; 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder timber, and several springs of water thereon.

Terms:—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. Attendance will be given on day of sale by.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Adm'r. of H. Steckman, dec'd., December 5, 1862.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Union township, about the third day of November, a brindled muley steer, with a white face and a notch under the left ear, supposed to be about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH CROYLE, December 5, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoses; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF WOOLEN GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sonlons, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED. FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

Call on who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an Elegant Set of Furs, AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; S-AWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for CASH, will be sold at prices that will defy all competition.

Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. SARAH E. SIGAFOS, Bedford, December 5, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUIRY.

Whereas, Henry Clair, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Eve Clair, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Eve Clair lately died intestate, leaving issue eight children, to wit:

1. Susan Stockler, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2. Rachel, intermarried with Zachariah Koonitz, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3. Betsy Clair, " "
4. Margaret, wife of Lewis Ling, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
5. Sarah Russell, wife of Nicholas Russell, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
6. Rosanna, wife of George Biddle, residing in Ohio.
7. Hetty, wife of Thomas Amick, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
8. Henry Clair, your petitioner; and that the said intestate died seized in her demise, as of fee, of, in and to a tract of land in Bedford township, containing about fifty acres, with log house and frame barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John S. Ritchey, Wm. S. Pluke, and Robert Ryan, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquiry or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1862, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1862.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Union tp., on or about the last day of October, a black steer, 2 years old last spring having no marks of any kind upon him. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH HESELE, Nov. 21.—3ts.*

Orphans' Court Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of South Woodbury in said county,

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th 1862, the following Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township, of South Woodbury township, to wit: A Tract of about 64 acres in said township of South Woodbury, being part of the Mansion place of said Daniel Miller, dec'd., of which 55 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences. Also, a tract of 30 acres and 72 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodbury, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others which of one and one-half acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. TERMS:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one fourth in eight months thereafter, one fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of confirmation of the sale.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r. of Daniel Miller, dec'd., Nov. 21, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec'd., will sell by order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co. at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY DECEMBER 23d, 1862.

The following described Real Estate, to wit: Five acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Zook and others, having thereon erected a two-story log house and frame stable.

TERMS:—Two hundred dollars in hand, at confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court 1863; balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by Judgment Notes.

Wm. M. PEARSON, Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer. Nov. 21.—ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Beagle, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union township Bedford county,

FRIDAY DECEMBER 12, 1862, a tract of land adjoining lands of Joseph Imler, George Beagle and others, containing 150 acres, neat measure, about 100 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, having thereon erected a Two Story Log House with Kitchen attached, a Double Log Barn, and other out buildings. Also—A good Orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm is well supplied with water and is in every way a desirable property.

TERMS:—One-third in hand, and the remainder in two annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. day.

WM. S. BEEGLE, Executor. Nov. 21.—ts



THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NEUROUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most healthy and invigorating remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and reinvigorates the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINCY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment," Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Chlo.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment, IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO. Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, 46 CHEST STREET, New York.

Sold by all dealers everywhere. December 5, 1862.—1y.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANA'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Men's and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce. November 14, 1862.

Blymire & Son's STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the sole agency for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL. We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from \$5.00 to \$14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality. We manufacture and sell Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE. Roofing and Job work done to order.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON. November 14, 1862.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY

BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office.

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL. November 14, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM M. PEARSON. Nov. 21 1862.—3ts.

NOTICE.

The collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the board of military auditors, at the public House of Col. John Hater, in the borough of Bedford, on the 1st day of Jan. 1863, where all legal exonerations and abatements will be made on Militia taxes on the Duplicates of collectors.

LEMUEL EVANS, Clerk of said Board. Nov. 21.—6ts.

Hartley's Hardware FARM IMPLEMENT AND



Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S.

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils, Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE SLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's. October 24, 1862.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &c., &c.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker. Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

The subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washburn and Bannan, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

slight sales, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the special attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and land-sides to suit all ploughs in general use in this country. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell our CASH, or country produce. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

Feb. 25, 1862. SHIRES & JORDAN.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.

The undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles: Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, all kinds of pepper, spices of all kinds, bas king soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass-seeds, wetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extra logwood, coppers, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stone, shoe and scrubbing brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oil and pomade, purses and port monies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "riding and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-brushes, pegs and spurs, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

June 17, '59.—ly. A. L. DEFBAUGH.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

All Horses Stolen from Chambersburg Recaptured!!

OFFICIAL AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. MCLELLAN!!

CAMP near Oct. 24, 1862. General Order No. 170. Soldiers and citizens of the United States after the series of hard battles and hard times through which you have lately passed, it becomes you like all good citizens, to heed the dictates of economy, and buy your goods of P. A. REED, who is selling his old stock at nearly old prices, in Bedford, Pa., Remember, his motto is, "CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST." By order of Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

The undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding house) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient. The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style. The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor. The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Union Hotel.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA. Y. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now packed to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. (May 9, 1862.)

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Syphilis, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. May 31st, '61

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to

CARDING AND FULLING.

in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool. The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool. J. & S. S. LUTZ. May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champagne Co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rensselaer Station on said road. Two of the tracts already owned and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champagne is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address, F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washburn. All guns of my own manufacture warranted. Bedford Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD, PA.

Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CCESSNA & SHANNON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LANDSURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care. WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. B. F. HARRY, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofus. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4 1/2 miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing 150 Acres, More or Less, is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Thos. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa. March 21, 1862.—ly.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out of this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting of a pair of Calicoes, Gingham, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cottonades, Linens, Costings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES. A great variety of Ladies' and Misses' STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Co. Tea, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1862.

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Joshua Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for CASTINGS of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is warranted.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to these of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufacturers. We have also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co. June 27, 1862.

Ston City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 2,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturing, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping, First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

\$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 80 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, in- clude 34 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFFER, Proprietor.

Aug. 1, 1860.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, PA.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 8, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find these comfortable and comfortable temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community. March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON, Importers and Dealers in Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings, NO. 127 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG PENN'a.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, &c.

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Sugar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medicinal use, Florida Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, and Wrapping Paper, Blank books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Bank Books, Mortgage, Note, and Receipt Books, &c. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night. Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the travelling public, to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12, 1861.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

Address: WM. C. SNIVELY, Schellburg, Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

JACOB REED, G. W. RUFF, J. J. SCHELL, REED, RUFF AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN'a.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

References: Hon. John Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa.; R. Forward, Somerset, Penn.; Raiguel & Co., Phila.; A. Watt & Co., W. C. Wesley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of S. H. Tate Esq., of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. NICODEMUS.

November 7, 1862



THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND. ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure. Mothers, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens the feet, cures the feet, cures the Soldier's Ointment, great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds, it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Hus-

bands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most violent PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with Holloway's Salve and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies almost most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaklava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP.

Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through-

cutland,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposure, the Fever, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one tendering such information as will lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vend- ing the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED On the Ninth of June CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK AND CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS, of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIM-

MINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars,

Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, selected by a lady of superior taste and experience, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Mill-wrighting business.